Table S-9. Mandatory and Receipt Proposals—Continued

(Deficit increases (+) or decreases (-) in millions of dollars)

2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2017-2021	2017-2026
		1										
		1	3	5	7	9	11	13	15	17	16	81
	-13	-19	-21	-23	-25	-27	-29	-30	-32	-33	-101	-252
	24	99	198	281	338	370	378	378	378	378	940	2,822
	368	327	287	248	209	170	132	94	57	44	1,439	1,936
	20	62	65	68	69	71	72	74	76	79	284	656
		93	51	6	6	6	491	1,188	1,830	2,416	156	6,087
•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••
	63	108	58	23	25	26	28	29	30	32	277	425
	434	624	605	585	621	634	1,107	1,793	2,418	3,010	2,869	11,83
		1,690	2,343	2,586	2,858	3,147	3,445	3,724	4,003	4,318	9,477	28,114
			•••••				•••••	•••••				
		-										
			-268.282 -	-282.146 -	-296.185 -			-267.504	-277.594	-288.173		
			368 327 20 62 93 63 108 434 624 1,690 1,690									

Note: For receipt effects, positive figures indicate lower receipts. For outlay effects, positive figures indicate higher outlays. For net costs, positive figures indicate higher deficits.

¹ Based on placeholder credit subsidy rate. Actual approvals would be evaluated and estimated for each fund application individually.

² In the Fall of 2015, the President took action within his existing authority to implement eligibility expansions to income-based repayment plans proposed in the 2015 Budget. However, the Administration continues to seek to work with the Congress to create a unified, simple, and better targeted PAYE program.

³ The estimates for this proposal include effects on receipts. The receipt effects included in the totals above are as follows: